Appendix I.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 1610, asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th September 1961, page 150 supra.]

Serial number and name of the institution.	*Cost of medicines supplied for the year.*					
	1957–58.		1958–59.		1959–60.	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.
1 Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagerkoil.	28,767	49	39,454	46	58,135	27
2 Government Headquarters Hospital, Palayamkottai.	52,465	20	59,394	71	66,495	49

Appendix II.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 1625, asked by Sri A. A. Rasheed at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th September 1961, page 160 supra.]

The number of cars available for Madras State comprises (i) the allocations made by the manufacturers to the dealers, (ii) a quarterly quota specially for Government purposes of fifteen cars (Standard, Fiat and Ambassador) and (iii) a special quarterly quota of fifteen cars (Standard, Fiat and Ambassador) for allocations by the Government to the taxi trade. This last quota has been recently increased by the Government of India in the form of directing manufacturers to earmark ten per cent of their quarterly production for allotment by the State Governments.

2. From May to December 1959 total of 1,194 Standard, Fiat and Ambassador cars was allotted to this State. In the calendar year 1960 the number increased to 3,021. For the first three months of 1961 the number is 922.

Appendix III.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 1628, asked by Sri S. M. Annamalai and Sri V. K. Kothandaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th September 1961, page 161 supra].

The variation in per capita income of the agricultural labourer between 1950–51 and 1958–59 may be derived from the wages paid to agricultural labourer in the two periods. The variation is as follows :—

The average wages received per agricultural labourer *per day* calculated by the Madras Statistics department are as follows :—

Year.	Men.		Women.	
	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.
1950–51 ..	1	28	0	80
1956–57	1	20	0	70
1958–59	1	24	0	76
1959–60	1	21	0	79
1960–61 up to 15th January 1961.	1	27	0	83

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2. These wages should be considered against the background of agricultural prices in 1950–51 and 1958–59. In the year 1950–51, prices of rice were controlled. In a matter like this, it is the open market prices that will give a better picture of the forces operating on wages. Open market prices for 1950–51 are not readily available, but prices just prior to decontrol, i.e., prices for May 1952, are available. A comparison of the prices of rice in 1958–59 with the open market prices in May 1952 for certain centres is as follows :—

Price of Rice, II Sort.

(Price in rupees per quintal of 100 kgm.)

Centre.	*Open market price just prior to de-control (ie., May 1952).*	*Prices in 1958–59.*	*Variation.* (IN PER CENT.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	
Vellore	80 38	52 91	— 34·2
Tiruchirappalli	58 94	52 65	— 10·7
Madurai	64 30	55 91	— 13·0

3. It will be seen from the above that looked at from this point of view, there was a fall in the price of rice during the period. It appears probable that the agricultural labourer was able to get a higher wage in 1950–51 than in 1958–59 because of the very high level of prices of paddy in the open market otherwise known as "Black market prices".

4. As regards the measures taken by the Government to remedy the fall in the wages of agricultural labourers, it may be stated that the situation has not been so serious at any stage as to call for Government intervention. The wages have now come to the 1950–51 level and show an upward trend. It is expected that with the increase in developmental activities, and the increase in food production, the per capita income of agricultural labourers will improve in due course. The Government have fixed minimum wages for agricultural labourers. The prevailing wages and the minimum wages fixed are shown below :—

Class of employees.		*Minimum rates of wages fixed.*	*State average rate of wages for the fortnight ended 30th November 1960.*
(1)		(2)	(3)
		RS. NP.	RS. NP.
Ploughmen		1·25	1·56
owers and Transplanters—			
Adults	Grade I.	1·00	1·16 (Men)
	Grade II.	0·87	0·84 (Women)
Non-adults		0·75	0·68

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Class of employees.		*Minimum rate of wages fixed.*	*State average rate of wages for the fortnight ended 30th November 1960.*
(1)		(2)	(3)
		RS. NP.	RS. NP.
Weeders—			
Adults	Grade I.	0·87	1·07 (Men)
	Grade II.	0·75	0·78 (Women)
Non-adults		0·62	0·67
Reapers and Harvesters—			
Adults	Grade I.	0·87	1·20 (Men)
	Grade II.	0·75	0·95 (Women)
Non-adults		0·62	0·76

It will be seen from the above statement that the prevailing wages are higher than the minimum wages fixed in almost all cases.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Starred Question No. 1629, asked by Sri T. T. Daniel at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th September 1961, page 162 supra.]

(*a*) Madras Medical College, Madras	150
Stanley Medical College, Madras	125
Kilpauk Medical College, Madras	75
Madurai Medical College, Madurai	150
Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur ..	100
	600

(*b*)

Serial number and the name of the district.	*Number of seats for the General Pool.*	*Number of seats for the Backward Classes.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Madras	18	8
2 Chingleput	23	10
3 South Arcot	31	13
4 Thanjavur	34	14
5 Madurai	33	14
6 Ramanathapuram	25	11
7 Tirunelveli	28	12
8 North Arcot	32	14
9 Tiruchirappalli	33	14
10 Salem	40*	17
11 Coimbatore	37	15
12 The Nilgiris	4	2
13 Kanyakumari	10	4
Total ..	348	148

The Districtwise distribution of seats was made on the basis of 1961 population.

* Out of the 40 seats, one seat was reserved for Sri Ghouse Khan of Salem district and as such the number of candidates selected by the Selection Committee under the General Pool for Salem district was 39.